

SUPPORT THE BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE!

Appeal of the New York Workers (Communist) Party
to All Transport and Waterfront Workers

The DAILY WORKER
the Standard for a Workers
and Farmers' Government

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CALL OUT BRITISH LABOR'S RESERVES

SOCIALISTS SAY BIG MEMBERSHIP GROWTH IS MYTH

Story Spread by Own
Press Is Unfounded

NOTE.—The publication of this concluding article on the socialist party convention at Pittsburgh was delayed, due to the fact that J. Louis Engdahl, while attending the convention, was arrested during a protest demonstration against the denial of the right of the Workers Party to hold its May Day celebration in Carnegie Hall. Engdahl with Abram Jakira, after being held in jail for four days, were finally released when the case was dismissed by the court of common pleas after the lower magistrate's court. Engdahl's daily article is again resumed today on page two.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 8. — (By Mail.)—Recently the socialist press hysterically broadcasted the claim that the membership of the socialist party had shown an increase of 4,000. Like many other reports, this one would have been "interesting if true." It would then have been a phenomena in the working class movement worth studying.

But George R. Kirkpatrick, socialist party secretary, in his official report to the Pittsburgh convention, made the interesting confession.

There's Nothing to it.
"No communication has been given out by the national office justifying the inference in our press that our party membership is this year averaging an increase of 4,000 over that of last year."

Thus the socialist membership boom bursts quite comically. The mass membership conventions addressed by Eugene V. Debs in all parts of the country, the \$15,000 donated by Abraham Cahan, editor of the New York Jewish Daily Forward, for organization purposes, the launching of the party's weekly, the American Appeal, edited by Debs, have not brought the results that some socialist editors have frantically claimed for them.

Actual Figures Interesting.
Some of the actual figures are interesting. The socialists officially admit that they lost about 2,000 members following their disastrous participation in the LaFollette campaign in 1924. The early months of 1925 pushed the membership down to bed rock showing for the first three months of that year, as claimed, an average monthly membership of 9,754.

The average membership for the first three months of this year (1926) is placed at 9,772, which would be an increase of 18 members. It must be remembered, however, that these were the months leading up to the present convention, when all the states wanted to make a good showing in the official report. This led them, as is the custom, to purchase blocks of dues stamps, upon which the membership estimates are based, although they may be a good part of the rest of the year in disposing of these stamps.

The best that can be said is that the socialist party membership, in spite of the tremendous efforts exerted, as outlined above, have merely resulted in the membership remaining stationary. One interpretation of this effort is given by Secretary Kirkpatrick in his report as follows:

Members at \$7 per.
"The extraordinary effort at organization is out! Did you subscribe? WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!"

The American Worker Correspondent is out! Did you subscribe? WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

ALL SOVIET UNION RALLIES TO AID THE BRITISH STRIKERS

By JOHN PEPPER.

(Special Cablegram to The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 10.—The whole working population of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, from the largest cities to the furthestmost village, is absorbed in the campaign of assistance to the striking British workers.

It is impossible to establish as yet the total amount collected for the support of the strikers, but it is already clear that it will surpass the originally estimated sum of one and a half million dollars. Workers in numerous enterprises, notably in the Don Basin, the Urals and Siberia, not only contributed a quarter day's pay, but in many instances a whole day's pay and two days' pay. Many thousands are working overtime and transferring the pay they receive to their unions for immediate remittance to London.

Not a single ton of goods has been put aboard English ships in Soviet ports, and other foreign ships which are suspected of the intention to carry goods to England are not being permitted to have goods put on board by the workers' unions. Demonstrations participated in by the sailors and crews of English and other foreign ships, as well as those of

the Soviet Union, as well as transport workers and railway men, are reported from Leningrad, Odessa and other ports.

CALL ON SECOND INTERNATIONAL FOR UNITED FRONT.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Red Trade Union International has addressed a call to the coming sitting of the executive committee of the Second International at Amsterdam declaring that the struggle of the British workers imposes upon the workers of all countries, especially their international organizations, the duty to do all in their power to assist the British workers in their great fight. The Communist International and the Red Trade Union International consider that joint action of workers of all political opinions is necessary to aid the British working class.

To give such aid the Communist International and the Red Trade Union International have appointed a committee, consisting of Taelman of Germany, Bernard and Monnosseaux of France, Dogadov of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Ile of Czechoslovakia, to negotiate with the executive committee of the Second International for the establishment of such a united front.

There appeared today in Moscow the first copy of a newspaper published by the Union of Proletarian authors in behalf of the British strikers, which calls upon them to "Fight like hell."

FOOD IS NOW BLACK!



Before today the trade unions abided by the slogan, "Food is not black," meaning that it is not considered non-union and the Trade Union Congress had issued permits for workers to assist in the handling of food. But now food is black. As a protest against the use of heavily armed troops to convoy food trucks and trains the Congress has withdrawn permits and put a ban on the movement of food by union men.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR IS FACING MANY PROBLEMS

State Federation to
Meet at Erie

By GEORGE PAPCUN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ERIE, Pa., May 10.—The State Federation of labor convention opens here May 11, at the Erie Hotel. There will be several very important issues which mean life or death to different labor unions in Pennsylvania.

The chamber of commerce has demonstrated to the workers how it tries to get influence in this state, especially in the Pittsburgh district, where it is making a big drive against the United Mine Workers.

First, it carried on a "Forward Week" in Pittsburgh from Feb. 13th to the 19th, trying to show the need of increased membership and increased income in order that it may be better able to aid in the fight (Continued on page 2)

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

LAST STRIKE BULLETINS AS WE GO TO PRESS

Support From Nova Scotia Miners.

SYDNEY, N. S., May 10.—Announcement was made today at the district headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that miners of this district would not work on shipments of Cape Breton coal destined for British ports. Moral support was pledged the striking British miners.

Hull Strikers Failed.

HULL, England, May 10.—Thirty-two strikers, arrested over the weekend, were today arraigned and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to six months. Most of the persons were charged with assaulting policemen.

House of Lords—Superfluous.

LONDON, May 10.—"The strike situation is still very grave, but at the moment there is nothing more to be said about it," declared the Marquess of Salisbury, the government spokesman, in the house of lords this afternoon. The house of lords adjourned, for lack of business, at the end of a ten-minute session.

More Clyde Workers to Come Out.

GLASGOW, May 10.—Shipyard workers and members of the Engineering trades unions have been ordered to join the general strike tomorrow.

More Armed Convoys.

LONDON, May 10.—Again today the government moved food supplies thru the streets of London under the escort of armored cars and with troops with rifles unsling and bayonets fixed.

One convoy reached Hyde Park this afternoon, after a parade of some twelve miles from the docks. No attempt was made to molest the convoy, but it was jeered all along the route.

MORE STRIKE NEWS ON PAGE 3.

BRITISH STRIKE TIGHTENS INTO WAR ENDURANCE

Clubmen Talk Openly
of Machine Gunning

By N. N. EWER.

Foreign Editor of the London Daily Herald and Federated Press Correspondent.

LONDON, May 10. — The situation today is marked by a general tightening into war endurance. "The first two years of this strike are going to be the hardest," is the favorite slogan of the workers of the London docks while the other side every day has some new melodramatic display to convince the middle-class they are fighting for their lives.

Food wagons entirely unmenaced are convoyed by cavalry and heavy armored cars thru crowds of strikers who laugh with good humored derision at the foolish and unnecessary display of armed force. Thousands of young middle-class men from schools and colleges parade the half deserted streets. The latest stunt is to equip special constables with "tin hats."

Grimly Dangerous.
All this is incredibly foolish, but also grimly dangerous. It arouses and intensifies hatred for the working class among middle-class strata who, under the influence of the government manifesto are rapidly developing a real war psychosis.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

MARINE TRANSPORT WORKERS OF I. W. W. CALL STRIKE IN N. Y.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 10. — A strike of marine workers in sympathy with British labor went into effect here shortly after midnight today, it was announced at headquarters of the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 510.

25,000 seamen may be eventually involved. The announcement said the strikers asked for a wage increase of \$15 monthly and improvements in working conditions.

A cable notifying the British branch of the union of the decision was dispatched early today. Similar cables were sent to South American and Central American branches. Word was also sent to Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports where the union has representation.

Second Line of Workers' Army Joins Big Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 10.—The second week of the general strike began today with a reliable report that the trade union congress has ordered out the "Second line of defense" on Wednesday and instructed the unions to cease aiding the movement of food as an answer to the government's use of troops.

Until now the slogan of the unions has been "Food is not black," meaning that it is not scab and that assistance shall be given to the government to avoid a shortage. But with the government conveying the food with military and tanks, which the strikers take as a threat, today's order leaves the government to care for transport of food unaided by the workers.

Call Out Half Million More

THE second line of defense includes the half million workers engaged in the engineering trade who will quit work at the end of Tuesday's shift as well as gas, water and electrical workers not called out thus far.

This walk-out will bring the number of those idle as the result of the strike to nine million or more.

Mine Leaders Are Jailed

William Lawther and Harry Bellon were thrown into jail and refused bail at Durham in the coal region under the authority of the emergency act.

Mrs. Pollitt Is Arrested

Marjorie Pollitt, wife of Harry Pollitt, Communist leader finishing out a year's sentence in Wadsworth prison, was arraigned in Bow Street court for having "documents in her possession likely to cause disaffection among the civilian population."

The direct charge was that Mrs. Pollitt had published a newspaper, "The Workers Bulletin." She was released on \$500 bail.

Cook Dashes New Rumor

An announcement of a conference between Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Royal Coal Commission, and the miners' leaders which caused optimism in government circles, was dashed by a vigorous denial from A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners, who said, "There is no truth in the statement that we have met Herbert Samuel. The conduct of negotiations is in the hands of the Trade Union Congress."

Strikers Ignore Troops

The huge and unnecessary display of armed force staged in and around the London docks by the government was met by an order from the Trade Union Congress for strikers to ignore the troops and to stay away from the docks.

"Front Line Remains Unbroken"

ALL peace rumors are peremptorily denied by the Trade Union Congress, which today issued a communique that said, "Our front line is unbroken." Many rumors of violence thruout the kingdom are branded as false and the work of provocateurs by the union leaders. They are, however, aware of what may happen when hunger begins to pinch while the government conducts its affairs with a great show of military strength.

Amalgamated Organizes N. Y. Uniform House

NEW YORK, May 8. — (FP) — One of the largest uniform houses of New York has been organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. Conditions under the agreement are union recognition, 44-hour week, wage increases of \$5 per week for cutters and 15 per cent for tailors. A three-day strike turned the trick. Workers in 10 shirt and boys blouse shops won wage increases of \$1 a week for week workers and 5 per cent to 10 per cent for piece workers.

San Francisco Cooks Send Cable of Cheer to British Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 10. — One thousand seven hundred members of Cooks' Union, Local No. 44 of this city unanimously passed a resolution instructing their secretary to send a cable of solidarity to the striking workers of Great Britain.

The message was addressed to A. J. Cook and reads as follows: CONGRATULATIONS, BRITISH LABOR SOLIDARITY SPLENDID. YOURS FOR VICTORY.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!

Revolutionary poets, artists, writers and dramatists will celebrate with you at the Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, on May 14, 1926.

Come and take part in boosts and knocks with—

Art Young
Moissaye J. Olgin
Michael Gold
Norman Thomas
William Gropper
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Hugo Gellert

Mark Van Doren
James Rorty
Moisha Nadir
Norman Studer
Floyd Dell
August Claessens

There will be music, tableaux and other interesting things

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PASSAIC STRIKERS

Auspices:

New Masses
International Workers' Aid

Admission 75 Cents

8:15 O'Clock

HOW THE NEGRO WORKER VIEWS THE STRIKE OF THE 16,000 PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS

By ROLAND A. GIBSON.

The following article appeared in The Messenger, a Negro monthly publication, in which Roland A. Gibson comments on the way in which the Passaic textile strikers greeted Negro workers who joined the strike for better working conditions:

"Three cheers for the Negro workers!" Albert Welsford, organizer of the United Front Committee of Textile Workers in Passaic, New Jersey, shouted the call. 1,000 strikers from the United Piece Dye Works in Lodi responded with a will.

The meeting was held in Castle Park Hall on the Garfield side of the Passaic river, just across from the huge Botany Worsted Mills where the workers have been on strike for over seven weeks. A mile and a half the Lodi strikers had marched to hear their leader speak.

I was on the picket line in Lodi during the noon hour that day, March 10. It was an inspiration to see two Negroes marching in the front ranks. Several hundred colored workers are employed in the dye works. They are paid 25 cents an hour and the conditions under which they work are miserable.

"Twenty-five cents an hour! Boo-o!" we shouted as we passed the walls of the factory and the line of workers smoking and resting after their morning shift. Occasionally two or three would join the line and the exultation would be immense.

Later, at the meeting, Welsford made an impassioned plea for solidarity of all nationalities and races to win the strike. One of the Negro brothers sat on the platform. "This is not a strike of American workers," Welsford declared. "This is a strike of all the workers to establish a working class union. I said yesterday that I should like to be the first to shake the hand of the first Negro worker who would join our ranks. Well, I am glad that I have had that privilege."

This is a new phenomenon among strike leaders. Most unions bar colored workers and thereby encourage them to become strikebreakers. We can be thankful that a new school of labor leaders is arising which will shatter this tradition of prejudice and save the way for a united labor movement of all workers, regardless of race and nationality.

\$44 Is Yearly Wage for Many Illinois Farmers

URBANA, Ill., May 10.—The annual farm business report of the farm organization and management department of the University of Illinois for Mason, Macon, Logan, Pratt, and McLean counties shows that farmers in these counties made an average labor and management wage of \$44 for the past year after they had met expenses and allowed 5 per cent on their average capital investment of \$236 an acre in land, buildings, livestock, etc. This report is based on records kept by 35 farmers in these counties.

Virgin Islands Bill for Government Revived

WASHINGTON, May 10.—For the same mysterious reason that he caused the Virgin Islands civil government bill to be shelved on April 7, Chairman Willis of the senate committee on territories and insular possessions has caused it to be revived. The motion postponing its consideration until next December has been reconsidered. Willis did not disclose the inspiration of his quick change of front, but other senators expressed a belief that the first decision that a junket down to the islands this summer was necessary.

FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS COUNCILS SEND DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON ON MAY 15 AND 16

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 10.—Reports reaching the office of the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born indicate that the national conference which will be held at the Play House in Washington, D. C., Saturday and Sunday, May 15-16, will be a huge success.

The Pittsburgh council has elected 2 delegates, the chairman and the secretary of the conference. Local Union No. 2881, United Mine Workers of America, has elected a delegate to represent it at the Washington conference. News came from New York that the council there expects to send its full quota of five delegates. Detroit, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo and numerous other cities are making arrangements to send delegates.

Extensive preparations are being made to hold a huge mass meeting at the Play House, Washington, D. C., Sunday, May 16. Nationally known speakers were invited to address the meeting.

It is expected that more than 100 delegates representing hundreds of thousands of workers will be represented at the national conference in Washington.

The call for the Washington conference was issued by the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born with the consent of councils of several other large cities. Hundreds of organizations are affiliated with the Western Pennsylvania Council including the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union.

Sentence Cuban Woman to 90 Days in Jail for Having Negro Sweetie

RIPLEY, Cal., May 10.—Anna Dewese, Cuban resident of Blythe, Cal., was given 90 days in the county jail at Riverside because she kept company with a colored man, G. L. Young. The arresting officer placed a charge of vagrancy against Anna Dewese, and the trial magistrate, Judge Krutzman, allowed the charge to stand in spite of the evidence of over ten white women, wives of Blythe merchants, who testified under oath that Mrs. Dewese was with and lived with a living Mrs. Dewese is the mother of a little girl and is a widow.

All Negroes were excluded from the court room during the trial. Young was not allowed to testify. The court informed Mrs. Dewese that she did not have to keep company with a "damned black nigger," and if the defendant would promise in the future to only go with white men or Mexican men, she would be released and all charges dropped. The defendant maintained that she was not white and had a perfect right to have a colored sweetheart.

The local law enforcement machinery at Blythe is 100 per cent K. K. K. Young is head of the A. N. L. C., Blythe local. He had been keeping company with the defendant for over a year.

A. N. L. C. Mass Meeting Blames Bosses for the Rioting at Carteret

NEW YORK, May 10.—(FP)—There was an economic cause to the race persecution at Carteret, N. J., where a Negro church was burned and the Negro population deported, declared a big mass meeting of Negro workers called by the American Negro Labor Congress and the Harlem Educational Forum. A resolution sent to Governor Moore of New Jersey declared: "We direct attention to the basic cause of these terrible outrages—the pitting of black and white workers against each other, in suicidal competition for jobs, by employers to reduce wages—and we declare that the only remedy for this situation is to be found in the organizing of black and white workers upon a basis of equality and the formation of interracial labor councils."

Alabama Convict Labor System is Viciously Attacked

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 10.—James C. Knox was placed in a laundry vat for refusing to dig coal at the mines of contractors who use convict labor in Alabama. He died as a result of this inhuman treatment and now the investigation is bringing out the fact that a number of such outrages have taken place. The bodies of two convicts recently buried are being exhumed by the order of the grand jury. An attack on the convict labor system is to be made at the next session of the legislature. The United States senatorial candidates, before the primaries, are using the issue to grab votes.

Judge English Faces Senate to Answer the Impeachment Charges

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Responding to a formal summons Fed. Judge George W. English, of the Eastern District of Illinois, will appear before the senate high court of impeachment to answer the house's charges of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Facing his accusers for the first time since the house impeached him, Judge English will be arraigned at the bar of the senate, enter a formal plea of "not guilty" and file a statement, replying to the charges.

The fixing of a date for the public trial of English will be the next development. An attempt to postpone the proceeding until next November, when congress would be called into special session, is being made by many senators.

FRANCE FEARS TO LOSE CONTROL OF PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS OF MOROCCO

PARIS, May 10.—The report of the African Phosphate bureau in Morocco shows that 570,000 tons of phosphates out of a total production of 721,000 were exported last year, against total outputs of 430,000 tons in 1924 and 250,000 in 1923.

These exports are so great, that American phosphates have been practically excluded from the markets of Holland, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, the Baltic states and the Union of South Africa.

So far Moroccan phosphates have not been competing with Algerian and Tunisian phosphates, which already have a wide field. The output is growing very rapidly and exports are due to increase since the creation of the Phosphates Electric railway, running to the port of Casablanca.

The total government-owned production in Morocco yields 90,000,000 francs annually, and additional state properties are being prepared for the agriculture of future years. The total budget receipts in 1926 will exceed 500,000,000 francs.

American Engineers to Drain Malarial Plain in Macedonia for Greece

ATHENS, May 4.—(FP)—An American engineering company has entered into a contract with the Greek government for draining the malarial plain in Macedonia, comprising some 300 square miles to the northward of Saloniki.

According to American Consul Fernald, a preliminary loan of \$2,000,000 has been negotiated by the Greeks, and the big job, which will take four and one-half years and will cost \$25,570,000, is soon to be started. There will be 5,000 men, mostly Greeks, employed at digging. Over 25,000 refugee families will make their homes on the land when it is drained.

Straightening of the channel of the Vardar (Axios) river will be the first step. Afterward dikes and levees for flood control will be built, the rivers Galikos and Alakmon will be deepened, the Yenidje swamp drained, and Lakes Ardzan and Amotavot emptied of their malarial-charged waters. Sixty per cent of the people of Saloniki and 80 per cent of the newly settled refugees suffer from malaria.

The land which will be recovered from swamp and lake bottoms and from flood areas is very rich.

May Move German Locomotive Works to the Soviet Union

KHARKOV, May 10.—An offer to transfer to the Ukraine its entire locomotive works recently constructed in Dusseldorf in the Ruhr has been made by the board of directors of the German concern. They ask 7,000,000 marks from the Soviet Union for making the move, and offer to send along their director of works, a famous expert in locomotive building, as manager. German banks have agreed to finance the deal, and the Soviet authorities have accepted in principle.

Coolidge Fights Federal Employees Pension Bill

WASHINGTON, May 10.—If the 350,000 federal employees under civil service who have been struggling for a liberalized old age pension law get any legislation this year it will be a compromise with President Coolidge. This was made clear when Chairman Lehigh of the house committee on civil service came away from a stubborn discussion of the issue at the white house on May 8.

Coolidge and Budget Director Lord had conceded a maximum annual retirement pension of \$1,000 to workers who had drawn at least \$1,500 for 10 years preceding retirement, and who had served the government for 30 years. This would make the average retirement pension something under \$700 a year. The federal employees' bill, which Coolidge and Lord and Mellon have fought for the past six months, called for a maximum of \$1,200 a year. The present maximum is \$720. The compromise is a triumph for Coolidge and a defeat for the organized employees.

Whether the National Federation of Federal Employees and the three national unions of postal employees will decide to accept this compromise or take a complete defeat and renew the fight after the fall election has not been disclosed.

Seek Pardon for McCray.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Another appeal for executive clemency to release Ex-Governor Warren McCray of Indiana from Atlanta prison was made to President Coolidge today by Representative Will Wood, republican, of Indiana.

Wood expressed confidence, after seeing the president, that such clemency would be forthcoming sometime in the future, altho he admitted that Coolidge had not committed himself in this respect.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR IS FACING MANY PROBLEMS

State Federation to Meet at Erie

(Continued from page 1).

against the labor movement in the state.

It also tried to show how Pittsburgh occupies a strategic position in the world of industry and trade. In this forward week it showed that 60 per cent of the ammunition in the world war was gotten from Pittsburgh. At the same time "Forward Week" was going on, the chamber of commerce started a membership drive in Pittsburgh. It secured 3,000 new members in the one week. Now the body has 6,530 members in good standing.

This shows the necessity for the labor movement of Pennsylvania awakening and starting its own "Forward Week."

Instead of showing the wonderful things that the workers have made to make Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania what it is, the labor movement must show to the world at large what Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania really is and means. During the chamber of commerce week, nothing was said of the 2,209 deaths that occurred in building up these industries of Pennsylvania, nor did it say anything of the 52,000 miners incapacitated by accidents in the bituminous and anthracite coal fields. It is up to the State Federation of Labor to see that this kind of campaign is started, and that this campaign be utilized for organizing the hundreds of thousands of workers who are now unorganized in Pennsylvania.

The excuse that the Federation of Labor has no jurisdiction over organizing the unorganized workers of this state must be done away with at this convention. This convention must be utilized for putting real fighting spirit into the workers of Pennsylvania. It must demand that not only an organizational drive be started in Pennsylvania, but that the American Federation of Labor must immediately start drives to organize the unorganized workers of the United States.

Certain basic industries such as steel and coal should be concentrated on. The delegates that will go to the next American Federation of Labor convention must not only introduce resolution, but must fight to have these resolutions adopted and put into effect.

The drive among the miners of Pennsylvania in the coal region and in the Latrobe and Lehigh fields will be one way to check the open shop drive and the slash of wages in which the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce is taking such an active part.

Not only in Pennsylvania must this drive be started but in West Virginia among the coal miners to organize the unorganized with the backing of the entire labor movement of the United States, for we find that Kentucky and West Virginia produce 70 per cent of the bituminous coal that is used in the United States. It means that as long as the West Virginia and Kentucky fields are the paradise of the non-union coal barons, just as long will the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania and Illinois and other union fields be starved and just so long will the coal operators try to smash the United Mine Workers in the different territories where they now have their foot hold.

The key to the situation is to "Organize the Unorganized," of West Virginia, Connellsville Coke Region and Kentucky. At the same time the labor movement must immediately start an intensive organizational campaign to organize the thousands of steel workers, especially in the state of Pennsylvania. We find that the Amalgamated Steel Workers' Association has spent \$50,000 in trying to organize the steel workers but has got only 100 new members for all the money that was spent in the organization drive. And in the same period it lost three hundred members. The workers of the United States must learn even from the chamber of commerce how to conduct organization drives.

The important thing that the Erie convention must consider is the organization of the young workers in the different industries of Pennsylvania. The young workers have been used by employers as a means of breaking down the trade unions and as a means of scabbing on strikers in different industries. The majority of the young workers are employed in the semi-skilled and unskilled work. They are practically all unorganized. They must immediately be organized and agitation must be carried on among them in the different forms, such as calling of youth conferences where specific demands will be brot up and discussed and ways and means of fighting for these demands be worked out. Local unions must take up specific youth problems at their meetings, in trying to bring in the youth and making the union meetings more interesting. The above constitutes only some of the things which the State Federation of Labor convention at Erie must consider.

Burbank Estate to Wife.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., May 10.—The will of Luther Burbank, world famous plant scientist who died April 11, was probated here today before Superior Judge R. L. Thompson. The entire estate valued at approximately \$200,000 is bequeathed to Mrs. Burbank.

"GHEE, I'm sore all over," was another one of John's admissions. He was then facing his eighth night on his bed of two bare boards. There was no mattress, no pillow, no cover of any kind. No one in the

John Michale Promises to Turn His Back on City of Coal and Steel Forever

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

My cellmate during the first night in a dungeon of the Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) jail was John Michale, eighteen years young, who claimed a father and mother, and seven brothers and sisters back in South Norwalk, Connecticut. Even this bastle of coal and steel could not blot the flush of red from his olive cheeks, nor quiet the sparkle in his dark eyes, and the curls of his jet black hair were as taunting as ever.

"Lend a hand over at that end!" growled the "screw," and that was John's sole introduction to me along about five o'clock in the afternoon, Wednesday, May 5, 1926.

"Screw" is the name the prisoners give to the jail guards. I was told it was because they are the ones who turn the keys that lock the prisoners in.

ABRAM JAKIRA, Pittsburgh district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, and I had refused to pay our fines earlier in the afternoon before Magistrate E. M. Hough, at the North Side Police Station. We were given a free ride across town in the auto patrol to the county jail, were registered, searched thoroughly and money and other belongings taken from us, and then assigned to our cells.

There were four huge blocks of cells, all opening on a circle. Each block consisted of five tiers, reaching upwards like the mounting floors of a skyscraper. Each tier has two ranges. Sometimes as many as 700 prisoners jam this huge nest of human misery and woe. At this time of the year the number has dropped to 500.

At four-twenty o'clock, when the afternoon sun is still streaming thru the obstructing bars and dusty windows, all prisoners are driven off the ranges and locked in their cells for the night. Thus Jakira and I arrived shortly after the jailed had been sent back to their holes.

Jakira and I were separated. I was assigned to "Cell 133, Jakira to "E 3." The "screw" opened the door of mine for me, pointed to two long boards nailed together that were standing upright in another cell, ordered me to put them in "I 23," and it was here that I made acquaintance with my cell mate for the night. He was already stretched out on his "bed" for the night. Even in the semi-darkness of the cell I could see that his "bed" consisted of two more boards nailed together, just like mine. These boards were stretched across two chairs from which the backs had been knocked off. There was just enough room for these "beds" on opposite sides of the cell with a few inches in between.

"GOT a cigaret?" was the first question that 18-year-old John Michale asked me. That is the endless plea that comes from practically all prisoners, I later learned. Cigarets are not allowed in the jail. They are taken from prisoners when they enter. Even stockings are searched for them. I couldn't have brot a cigaret into the jail, therefore, even if I had tried. "Ghee, this is a rotten town!" exclaimed John, as if this gave him some relief. "When I get out, I'll never come back to Pittsburgh again. I sure will steer clear of this town."

THEN piecemeal I got his story. He was on his way to Chicago. That seemed to be his Mecca. He couldn't explain why. But he was going west with his "Buddy," a Hungarian youth about his own age. His father, now aged 49, was still a day laborer, "pick and shovel," back in South Norwalk, Connecticut. He didn't relish a "pick and shovel" future. He was hitch-hiking west. He had slept nights in police stations, with his "Buddy," all the way across New Jersey and Pennsylvania. But in Pittsburgh it was different. They had slept in flop houses until their money ran out. They had been driven out of the Pittsburgh railroad station. Finally they had been picked up in the post office lobby. John didn't like to admit it. It showed that he was still a novice at dodging the police. The veteran always dodges the post office, I was later told. John's "Buddy," admitted that John had been caught half asleep leaning over the warm radiator as the cold wind of late April howled without. That brot his 10 days from the police judge, along with many others who had been similarly picked up. No one was allowed by the judge to tell his own story. Just "Ten Days!" from the court, and a whole range of one of these jail tiers was filled by a single court decision.

"GHEE, I'm sore all over," was another one of John's admissions. He was then facing his eighth night on his bed of two bare boards. There was no mattress, no pillow, no cover of any kind. No one in the

Allegheny County jail has yet been crowned hero for finding a soft spot in any one of those board beds. The search of Sir Launfal for the Holy Grail, was much more successful. "Last night I coughed all night. I can't sleep. I've got a cold. You can catch anything around here." He was not wearing his stockings. These were hanging, full of holes, on a nail. He had no underwear. His thin white shirt was coal black. When he slept his worn coat was his only cover, and it slipped away as he tossed in the night, leaving him exposed to the damp cold.

HE dug his fist into his stomach and squirmed as he explained, "I'm hungry. The food here is rotten. I can't eat it." Then as if to forget his troubles he asked, "Let me look at the funnies." I let him have the copies of the afternoon papers I had been allowed to bring in with me. He looked over the pictures eagerly aided by the light from the single electric bulb that gleamed thru the cell door.

When he had finished I handed him the copy of Nikolai Bukharin's "Historical Materialism" that I had been allowed to bring in. The first jailer had carefully looked thru its pages to find something to object to.

"It's only a history," I had told him, and he had passed it.

John Michale took Bukharin's book and carefully studied it for a long time. When he finally finished and put the book down, I asked, "What do you make out of it?"

"I read two pages. I can't remember what I read. I don't like it," was his terse explanation. Then he curled up and went to sleep.

HE had said that he did not like the prison food. But the jail gong found him wide awake shortly after five o'clock in the morning. He would hurt himself wildly, like a young tiger, at the cell door, thinking it had been unlocked. Twice, three times, he repeated the performance. The fourth time he found the door unlocked. He was out on the range with a bound. But he came back crestfallen. He had not been able to get the coveted tin cup of coffee. This tin cup of coffee is usually reserved for the head "rangeman," who is picked out specially to lord it over the others. John Michale had missed his coffee, a mixture almost as thin as water. But another day had started. A day nearer his hour of release. There was some compensation in that.

NEW YORK, May 6.—\$6,500,000 worth of business is done on the installment plan in the United States every year. Fifty-four per cent of that is on automobile purchases. \$60,000,000 is about the annual income of the people of this country. The average national installment debt is less than 5 per cent of that. The bankers' commission investigating the situation as to the effects of installments on business holds that it will probably not be a big enough factor to have much effect either way.

\$6,500,000,000 is Sold on Installment Plan in the United States

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Mosquito Forces Early Explorers in Central America to Go North

The mosquito and yellow fever drove the early explorers of America out of Central America and made them go north, thru our development in the United States, according to Joseph A. Le Prince, sanitary engineer of the United States public health service statement, issued thru the Gorges Memorial Institute. Even those who landed in the section now known as the United States, would have drifted south and deserted the cold climate if the mosquito had not driven them back.

The American Worker Correspondent is out! Did you subscribe? WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

AMERICAN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS REACH TOTAL OF \$5,441,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—American investments in European securities of foreign powers and corporations total approximately \$5,441,000,000 according to the report of the United States department of commerce.

Before the war many of the foreign nations and corporations had large investments in American industries and government securities. Today the reverse is true.

In 1925 American investments in foreign ventures totalled \$4,550,000,000. In 1924 the total was \$3,717,000,000, that of 1923 was \$3,345,000,000, and that of 1922 was \$2,689,000,000.

Most of the American investments at present are in European ventures. More and more is now being invested in Latin-American, Canadian and Asiatic loans and ventures. Last year American investors received \$270,000,000 in interests, the department of commerce estimates.

ON TO MOSCOW!

SUBS RECEIVED IN THE 3rd ANNUAL NATIONAL DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CAMPAIGN

Subs of April 29, 30 and May 1

Points	Total
Swan Peterson, Vinland Haven, Me.	100
Hjalmar Johnson, Concord, N. H.	45
J. Kaleta, Everett, Mass.	100
E. Bartoshevich, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.	20
BOSTON, MASS.	20
S. Borodkin	45
M. Glafel	100
L. Gilbert	120
P. Hagelias	100
S. Marshall	45
P. Prager	10
Elsie Pultur	200
Idea Miller	716
Wm. E. Miller, Roxbury, Mass.	45
J. Krasnoff, Springfield, Mass.	130
NEW YORK CITY	140
Mae Burke	40
Eva Cohen	20
P. B. Cowdrey	45
Yetta Davis	135
M. Hertz	20
Anna I. Vavonoff	20
Leo Kling	230
Mae Lebow	20
S. Lebowitz	100
Sonia Luben	20
Liza Podalsky	20
M. Schneider	20
Celia Shur	45
Anthony Socolo	20
F. Steinbach	45
Harry Samok, Clifton, N. J.	100
A. Szczepanski, New Britain, Conn.	45
G. Lomanto, Camden, N. J.	10
W. A. Hazen, Fairmont, W. Va.	20
Leno Rosenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.	55
M. Karavasil, White Plains, N. Y.	30
Davis J. Sapos, Katonah, N. Y.	100
Harry Dragan, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20
BUFFALO, N. Y.	20
J. Cooper	200
W. E. Falke	45
K. J. Koti	45
Emil Hoenegger, Rochester, N. Y.	20
PITTSBURGH, PA.	20
B. Lurie	100
W. H. Scarville	120
C. K. Stevens, Rosford, O.	100
J. A. Conley, Jackson, Mich.	20
K. Sandelin, Marquette, Mich.	45
F. A. Usitalo, Rock, Mich.	45
DETROIT, MICH.	45
Wm. Adams	20
A. Brucketa	45
Alex Niskanen	20
Eugene Hechtel	45
Ida, Mich	345
Anna Ahonen, Newberry, Mich.	65
CHICAGO, ILL.	75
Arthur Ackland	20
H. H. Branch	100
N. C. Bull	120
John Heidickson	140
A. Kudrensky	20
Valeria Metz	110
Geo. Mishonoff	45
Alfred Valentini	140
Max Cohen, Peoria, Ill.	200
E. Hugo Oehler, Kansas City, Mo.	100
J. Uppineck, Daguerre, Mich.	45
J. H. Aho, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	45
Sam Haber, Milwaukee, Wis.	40
Jake B. Brunnen, Hasty, Minn.	45
Joseph Ozanich, Centerville, Ia.	200
R. Kasperman, Sanatorium, Ind.	100
O. K. Georgieff, Chilo, Idaho	100
Osca, W. Union, Salt Lake City, Utah	30
Mary Yunger, Portland, Ore.	20
Norman Bunker, Berkeley, Cal.	110
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	150
Emanuel Gainsburg	20
Paul C. Reiss	35
Frank Specto	775
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.	20
Masha Gussoff	40
A. Segal	105
M. Silverman	40
F. Baker, Portland, Ore.	40
H. Lawrence, Ft. Worth, Texas	45
William O'Brien, Phoenix, Ariz.	45
Nick Melnick, Lynch, Ky.	20
Ernest Grossenbacher, Luz, Wis.	100
LOUISIANA	100
Louise Touhy, Miami, Fla.	150
N. Kodra, Miami Beach, Fla.	10
John Staples, Saturnia Island, B. C., Canada	10
Japanese Workers' Union, Vancouver, B. C., Canada	20
Martin Heold, Fairbanks, Alaska	100

Grandson of Clemenceau Is Deported to China

SEATTLE, Wash., May 10.—George Ferdinand Gatteau, grandson of Georges Clemenceau, is being deported to the Far East. Gatteau entered the United States thru Mexico two years ago on a pass that was good but for two weeks.

At first

CONVENTION OF A. C. W. OPENS IN MONTREAL

Convention Cheers the British Strike

By JACK JOHNSTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MONTREAL, May 10.—Two thousand delegates and visitors attended the opening session of the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. President Sidney Hillman and the members of the general executive board made their entrance while the band played the "Marseillaise," "God Save the King," the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Internationale."

Hillman said in his opening speech that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union had extended its field of influence and become stronger numerically in spite of attacks from without and from within. He advanced the theory that only weak organizations were drawn into strikes and advised class collaboration under the slogan of industrial democracy.

Eulogizes Nash.

He eulogized "Golden Rule" Nash as a man who practiced what he preached and said that the Nash agreement contained every clause included in other agreements between manufacturers and the A. C. W. "Those employers who drag American working conditions to the level of the Chinese do not realize that both the employers and the workers would be in the same ditch," Hillman said.

He told the story of the International Tailoring company strike in Chicago. The union won a nineteen weeks' strike without a single desertion. "We tried to avoid the strike, but because the employers received aid from the United Garment Workers' Union we were forced into it."

The whole speech was obviously a thinly veiled attack upon the left wing. He closed with a bitter attack upon the opposition, terming them a small, unscrupulous group who would stop at nothing to gain their end. He mentioned no names. He justified the expulsion of those who are in opposition.

Gave Russia One-Fourth Million.

He said that the Amalgamated had given a quarter of a million dollars to Russia during the famine, that it had helped to establish the Russian Clothing Industry, that it gave aid to the German, Austrian and Polish workers and had assisted the strike in Passaic and the furriers' strike in New York, irrespective of their politics. He then inferred that the left wing should not interfere with the administration policy. He said his slogan was "Unity, loyalty and solidarity with the ranks."

Speaking in support of the British strikers, Hillman urged moral and financial aid to their cause. The delegates rose to their feet and gave three cheers for the British strikers.

Schlossberg Speaks.

Joseph Schubert, labor party alderman of Montreal, and Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary of the union spoke after Hillman. Without openly stating so and while he advocated "unity, loyalty and honest criticism of the administration," Schlossberg followed Hillman's lead in the question of expulsions.

The convention adjourned for the day to allow the delegates to make a sight-seeing tour. The sessions will probably conclude on the 15th of May.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

BRITAIN'S ROYAL FAMILY AND ONE OF THEIR HOMES



Photos above show Buckingham Palace, King George and Queen Mary, Princess Mary below, and with high hats, the king, the Prince of Wales and Prince Henry. These rulers are the last royal heads left in any great nation and the strike raises the question of their abolition. The working class of England has for long not been over-fond of their majesties.

MORE STRIKE BULLETINS

Troops Called to England.

BELFAST, Ireland, May 10.—The Northumberland Fusiliers, recently returned from duty in the Rhineland, have left their camp, near Belfast. They are under orders to proceed to England.

Dublin Stops Food Shipments.

DUBLIN, Ireland, May 10.—On instructions from British labor and the Irish trade unions no shipments of foodstuffs or agricultural produce were made from Dublin today.

Socialists Say Big Membership Report Was All a Mistake

(Continued from Page 1)

ization in 1925 was illuminating and is now servicable as history, well known to all of us. A half dozen men in the field for months, at immense expense, with faithful and laborious effort, produced new members—about a thousand of them—at a cost of approximately \$7.00 each. The cost and the results at first seemed alarming. However, it is to be remembered that this extraordinary effort had the very fortunate result of holding up our weakened membership, morale and organization, thus, in a great measure, justifying the expense.

But the 1,000 members brought in merely filled the places of other who rapidly dropped out. The socialists now have little hope or plan to plug up the leaks promised for the coming year.

The membership report for the first three months of this year indicates that the bulk of the socialist party membership is located in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. These are the only states having more than 500 members. New York leads

with Wisconsin second, and Massachusetts third.

Some of the delegates came to the convention from states with practically no membership. Indiana had two delegates for its 72 members. This is Debs' home state. Kansas had a delegate for 37 members. Kentucky showed no dues stamps bought this year but it had a delegate just the same. Maryland had one delegate with 37 members. Michigan sent two delegates for 162 members; Missouri one delegate for 137 members; Montana one delegate for 27 members; W. Virginia, two delegates for 46 members; with similar slender representations for other states.

It is significant that J. Mahlon Barnes, acting business manager of the American Appeal, the socialists' official organ, and George R. Kirkpatrick, acting national secretary, both want to resign their posts.

Income Drops \$5,000.
The total income of the socialist party is shown to have been \$5,045.75 less for 1925 than for the previous year. It faced this year with a balance of \$237.48.

The records show only four surviving foreign-language federations. These include the Finnish, 2,403 members; Italian, 476 members; Jewish, 587 members; Yugo-Slav, 811 members; and Lithuanian, 111 members; taking

the average for the first three months of this year.

The whole faith of the socialist party has now been placed in its weekly organ, the American Appeal. Secretary Kirkpatrick expressed this faith when he declared:

"The American Appeal is by far the best, if not the only available—or practicable—resource for the upbuilding of the party, at this time, and is the one big thing for organization work as regarded from the national office point of view."

Cahan Buys Control.

The financial report, however, shows that the American Appeal has already, after a few weeks, eaten up nearly all the money taken in on subscriptions. A subsidy of \$1,000 per month is promised by Abraham Cahan's New York Daily Forward. Cahan was also the big financial backer of the New York Daily Call for a long time. But when he contributed financial support, he was always on the job insisting on dictating editorial policies.

Attack the War Debts.

There was a big element in the socialist convention that believed the cancellation of the war debts was a war preventative. The proposition finally adopted read:

"We denounce the present method adopted by the United States government of settling war debts upon an arbitrary basis and its brazen discrimination in favor of reactionary governments. Thus it granted extraordinary generous terms to the murderous fascist regime in Italy while imposing much harsher terms upon the comparatively liberal government of France. Its settlement with Italy amounts to a gift of \$2,000,000,000 in interest to the Mussolini dictatorship upon a plea of poverty; yet at once upon this settlement the Mussolini government agreed to pay no less than seven per cent interest to Wall Street bankers for a loan of \$100,000,000 for imperialistic purposes. It is hypocrisy for nations spending upon war and war-like preparations more money than before the world war, to plead poverty. The socialist party favors complete cancellation by the United States of all governmental war debts, including sums due from Germany, but only upon condition of international disarmament and cancellation of all inter-allied war debts and all reparation claims."

This is practically the position of the republican senator, William E. Borah, of Idaho. No mention is made of European workers repudiating the debts to Wall Street's international bankers.

Berger Is Almost Forgotten.

In considering the question of lynching it was proposed that the convention favor the Dyer-McKinley anti-lynching bill. McKinley is the reactionary senator from Illinois. The resolution was on its way to passage when someone remembered that the socialist congressman, Berger, had an anti-lynching bill before congress. This was then approved.

"Vic" Berger was remembered again as the convention drew near to adjournment.

"I make a motion that Berger sing us a song," yelled one enthusiastic delegate, as the motion to adjourn came up.

But the motion was not considered. Berger was not given the opportunity to sing. If he had, it would probably have been a dirge.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

ELEVATED LINE TOILERS DEMAND WAGE INCREASE

Threaten to Strike to Enforce Demands

Workers on the Chicago elevated lines have followed the lead of the street carmen in demanding an increase of five cents an hour for all classes of workers in the Chicago Rapid Transit Lines.

Besides demanding the 5 cent an hour wage increase, which would bring their wages to the point they were before the wage slash of 1922 which was caused by the actions of Frank L. Smith republican nominee for the United States senate and who is backed by a number of Chicago labor lieutenants of the open shop republican party, they insist on \$1,000 death benefits and \$20 weekly sick benefits at the expense of the company. At present the death benefit and the sick benefit are maintained on contributions of the union and the traction bosses. The workers now insist on having the company bear the burden.

The present contract expires on May 31. The 4,500 workers on the elevated lines are determined to strike if the company does not meet their demands. At present motormen receive a maximum of 77 cents an hour. They insist on getting 82 cents an hour.

Williamson to Report on Y. C. I. Plenum at Vilnis Hall, Friday

John Williamson, just returned from Moscow, where he was a delegate to the enlarged plenum to the Young Communist International, will make a report to the members of the Chicago League on the proceedings of the congress, at Vilnis Hall, 3116 South Halsted St., Friday evening, May 14, at 7:30 o'clock sharp.

This is the first time Chicago members will hear Williamson since his return. He will report on the decision and resolutions on the American League. Members of the party are also invited to attend.

Proletarian Writers and Artists to Hold Dinner on Wednesday

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Proletarian Writers and Artists League will hold a dinner and open meeting at the Co-operative Cafeteria, 54 Irving Place near 17th St., on Wednesday evening, May 12 at 7 o'clock. Bertram Wolfe, Michael Gold and John Howard Lawson will be the speakers. Robert Wolf will act as chairman. Following the speeches there will be an open discussion.

Walter Trumbull Speaks in Grand Rapids, May 17

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—Walter Trumbull will speak at a mass meeting to be held Monday, May 17, at 8 p. m., at 211 Monroe Ave., Room 309, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

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BY G. PICCOLI

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Organization
Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
Resolutions

Our Experiences With Shop Nucleus Papers

By JAY LOVESTONE.

(This is the first of a series of articles, dealing with our experience to date with the publication of shop nucleus papers.) The specific types of papers gotten out, the methods of approach to the workers, the question of collecting shop news, the methods of putting over the news, the problems of the distribution of the shop papers, and such other questions will be analyzed in the light of our own experiences and from the angle of the experiences of other Communist parties which have many more shop papers and which have had occasion to get out, in certain instances, shop papers having a genuine mass character.

ONE of the most hopeful signs of the American Communists increasing their influence on the working masses is to be found in the greater effectiveness with which the shop nucleus of the Workers (Communist) Party are now carrying on their activities in many sections of the country. Unquestionably an excellent means of salvaging our shop nuclei into life lies in the publication of vigorous fighting shop papers.

Shop Papers—A Hopeful Sign.

Our difficulties of reorganization are not yet overcome by any means. In fact, we haven't even succeeded in correcting all of the errors we have made in the reorganization campaign. But the multiplying signs of increased initiative by our membership are the finger posts of the transformation our party is going thru in the process of its becoming a mass Communist Party leading the working class of this country. The getting out of shop nucleus papers by our units is the most positive proof of the new trend of our development—a trend which is of inestimable significance for the whole American working class.

We now have more than twenty fac-

The Durant Hayes-Hunt Radiator

Vol. 1 No. 1 MARCH, 1928 PRICE, 1 CENT.

Why Are We?

You will not doubt wonder why this paper is being published and how it came into existence. We will briefly outline its purpose and aim.

Due to the deplorable conditions in the shops—low wages, the speed-up system, long hours, and so on—we decided to take up the problem of bettering our situation. We are publishing this paper to enlighten and help to organize the workers in these shops. At present, we do not hold open meetings together with you, fellow-workers, because of the system prevalent here, which we will struggle further on and in the future issues of this paper. As a first measure, we are taking this step to reach you.

It is evident that without a consciousness through which all the workers can express themselves, dealing with conditions in these shops, our fight would not be effective. We cannot depend on the ordinary newspapers. They are being published by and for the bosses who own and control society and form the ruling class. Chiefly through this means they shape the thoughts of the workers and turn them away from their own interests. We want therefore have our own paper in this plant to voice the demands of the workers and unite them in common aims.

The Durant Hayes-Hunt Radiator is YOUR paper, fellow-worker. It will deal with our shop problems and all other matters that are important to us as part of the working class.

We want you to write for this paper. The Radiator will gladly publish what you as a worker want to say to your fellow-workers concerning our shop questions and class problems.

Help us to distribute and pay the cost of publishing this paper. Support us on the following urgent demands:

1. Abolition of the 11, 12 hour day.
2. Abolition of the piece-work system.
3. Abolition of night work.
4. Time and one-half for overtime.
5. A living wage.
6. Restoration of our smoking privileges.
7. Reduction of hours and steady employment for all.

Labels for Slaves

A notice was put up in the shop several weeks ago to the effect that each worker must wear his badge as the badge, in every one's case, it is. What is meant by this, fellow-workers? Do you know?

In the old days each slave-owner branded his slaves with a red-hot iron so as to distinguish them from others, also to impress upon them that they were his personal property and he could do as he pleased with them. Today we are "branded" with labels.

Several instances, brought to bear heavy pressure against the workers in the affected plants. Efforts at spying have been redoubled by the owners. The police and the judges have also been called into action against workers distributing such shop bulletins. This was the case in a New Jersey automobile factory where workers not employed in the plant were arrested for distributing the shop paper amongst the employees of the factory.

Among the leading shop papers are: "The Studebaker Worker," "The Workmen's Shop News" issued by the Fisher Body plant shop nucleus, "The Westinghouse Workers Bulletin," "The Ford Worker," "The Hot Burner," "The Workers Point" of the Pierce Arrow nucleus, "The Miners Lamp," "The Head Light," "The Red Tippet," "The Durant Hayes-Hunt Radiator," "The Eagle Workers Point," "The Red Rim," "The Spotlight," "The Red Ingot" and the "River".

These papers are published in the Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, New York, Cleveland, Buffalo and Philadelphia districts.

Philadelpha Has Most Enthusiastic May Day Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The May Day celebration which took place at the Moore Hall was the largest and most enthusiastic demonstration Philadelphia labor has seen in a long time. The hall, jammed with about 2,000 workers, resounded with loud and prolonged cheers and applause throughout the meeting.

The Young Pioneers, marching in to the strains of the International, were loudly cheered. After the red-kierchiefed youngsters had sung the songs of revolutionary labor, one of their number delivered an excellent talk.

Following the Pioneers, Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer, told of the meaning and significance of May Day.

Lyman's International Orchestra, the Freiheit Gesangs Verein and the Workers' Mandolin Club, were at their best.

Al Schaap spoke for the Young Workers (Communist) League. It was when the chief speaker of the evening, C. E. Ruthenberg, was introduced that the hall echoed with the thunderous applause and cheers of assembled workers.

Ruthenberg told of the great change that has taken place in the international labor movement, in the space of a year from May Day, 1925, to May Day, 1926.

He told of his impressions of workers' rule in Soviet Russia, of its true representative democracy, and of the part each and every workers plays in the governing of the workers' republic.

Wilsonville Miners Celebrate May Day

WILSONVILLE, Ill., May 10.—Wilsonville is a little mining town in west central Illinois. The workers who are employed in the one and only mine at Wilsonville are made up of a number of nationalities. There are many good rebels among them. Every year for the past few years the militants have arranged a May Day celebration at Wilsonville. This year an all day program had been arranged and the mine managers threatened to discharge any one not reporting for work, a large number of miners downed their tools and refused to work on May Day.

The May Day celebration began in the morning with a parade led by the Miners' Band. At six in the evening there was a mass meeting at which J. Mihelic spoke on "May Day and the Labor Situation." Mihelic pointed out the lack of unity in the American labor movement and declared that this May Day should be the starting point for an intense drive to amalgamate the various craft unions. He also brot out the need for a labor party. After the speech a collection was taken for the International Labor Defense. The mass meeting was followed by an all night dance.

Italian Workers' Club Hold Affair on May 16

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 10.—The Italian Workers' Club of Youngstown, is arranging a fine affair for May 16. Comrade E. Sorment, secretary of the Italian Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party, and Sadie Amter of Cleveland, will be the speakers.

In addition a musical program has been arranged. Professor and Mrs. A. A. Netto, graduates of the Royal Conservatory of Music at Milan, Italy, will participate. The entertainment will be held at the Ukrainian Hall, 525½ W. Rayen Ave., at 6 p. m.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

HOLD MANY MAY DAY MEETINGS THROUGHT NATION

Young Pioneers Active in Celebration

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 10.—The two-day International May Day celebration with all Communist forces of Grand Rapids participating, began with a grand concert including revolutionary recitations, songs and the splendid numbers of Julius Stulberg, the twelve-year-old violin prodigy of Marshall, Mich. The entire program was enacted by the talent of the "Young Pioneers," under whose auspices the affair was held.

An interested crowd listened with keen attention to Nydia Barkin of the Young Pioneers and J. A. Ziegler of the Young Workers (Communist) League present the aims and objects of their respective organizations at the May Day mass meetings held by the local Workers (Communist) Party.

Following a campaign talk on the present DAILY WORKER drive by local organizer Eugene Bechtold, Comrade George Maurer, Chicago, spoke on the significance of May Day.

Neff Miners Hold Meeting.

NEFFS, O., May 10.—Neffs had the finest and biggest May Day celebration this year that was ever held in this mining town. Comrade Kobylak, a young militant coal miner, acted as chairman of the meeting. Pat Tooley spoke on the significance of May Day.

Comrade Oksaka introduced a resolution protesting against the Polish white terror. He also explained how the workers were terrorized by the Polish government. The resolution was adopted unanimously and sent to the Polish representative in Washington.

Salt Lake City Celebrates.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 10.—May Day was celebrated with a meeting at the Congregational Church on First South street at which preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a "liberal open forum."

Denver Celebrates May Day.

DENVER, Colo., May 10.—A large crowd of union men and their families were present at the Workers (Communist) Party May Day meeting at the Social Turner Hall.

The program consisted of recitations and songs by the Young Workers (Communist) League. The principal speech was delivered by William Dietrich. His topic was "May Day and What it Means to the Workers." A member of I. W. W. present co-operated in the program.

Waukegan Backs Strikers.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 10.—At the Waukegan May Day meeting resolutions were adopted pledging solidarity and support to the British workers and the 16,000 Passaic textile strikers.

Wilsonville Miners Celebrate May Day

WILSONVILLE, Ill., May 10.—Wilsonville is a little mining town in west central Illinois. The workers who are employed in the one and only mine at Wilsonville are made up of a number of nationalities. There are many good rebels among them. Every year for the past few years the militants have arranged a May Day celebration at Wilsonville. This year an all day program had been arranged and the mine managers threatened to discharge any one not reporting for work, a large number of miners downed their tools and refused to work on May Day.

The May Day celebration began in the morning with a parade led by the Miners' Band. At six in the evening there was a mass meeting at which J. Mihelic spoke on "May Day and the Labor Situation." Mihelic pointed out the lack of unity in the American labor movement and declared that this May Day should be the starting point for an intense drive to amalgamate the various craft unions. He also brot out the need for a labor party. After the speech a collection was taken for the International Labor Defense. The mass meeting was followed by an all night dance.

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ROCHESTER AGAIN CELEBRATES MAY DAY WITH PARADE

United Front Celebration After Hard Fight

By SAM ESSMAN.

Nearly 2,000 workers, about 1,500 of them members of the Amalgamated Clothing workers of America, with crimson colors and militant banners, paraded thru the principal streets of Rochester on May 1. All traffic was stopped while the long line of marchers demonstrated to the workers that May 1 is the international recognition of Soviet Russia, support of Passaic strikers, and of the British miners, for the unionization of industries, the improvement of working conditions, and for a shorter workday, were carried from end to end of the parade.

The Workers (Communist) Party, together with the Young Workers' League and the Young Pioneers, were the only other organizations to march in the parade. Nearly 100 pioneers with wide ribbons on which the name "Young Pioneers" was printed, carried across the chest was the outstanding feature of the parade. However, no banners greeting the Communist International or bearing the name of the party was permitted by the Amalgamated officials. Three banners were forced from the line by the police.

No Parade Last Year.

The Amalgamated officials, who in the past had usually initiated a call for the May Day parade, last year issued no such invitations. Instead these officials went to the police and asked that we be excluded from the procession as a distinct organization bearing our own banners. As the whole parade was called off by these officials on the pretext of threatening weather our party did nothing about it last year.

Force Parade This Year.

This year, these officials, thru the May Day committee, at the head of which is a proletarian party, introduced a resolution to the Joint Board that the Amalgamated have no parade. Vigorous protests from our party members and the progressives on the board forced them to change their attitude. However, they again arranged with the police to prevent the Workers' Party from participating with our own banners. So fearful were they of the wrath of their own membership that they sought to throw the responsibility for this damnable action upon the police chief who, they claimed, objected to certain banners carried by our party in past parades. When asked how it was that the chief was perfectly willing that we carry these same banners providing we formed an independent parade, these officials remained silent.

All doubts as to where the responsibility rested disappeared when a committee from the Workers (Communist) Party accidentally met with the committee from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the deputy chief's office. There, Stroebel, a national organizer and member of the committee admitted that last year he "had been one of the committee that had asked the chief of police not to permit any organization to participate that gave a certain political color to the parade for the Amalgamated consisted of Republicans and Democrats, Socialists, etc." The chief, accordingly ruled that the Workers' Party members could participate in the parade providing they carry no objectionable banners. When asked what banners were objectionable, the deputy chief pointed to the Amalgamated committee and said, "They will point them out."

Oppose Use of Police.

The Workers' Party and many Progressive members in the Amalgamated are up in arms against this use of police to break up the May Day parade. Protests will be raised in every local.

At the conclusion of the parade a mass meeting with a program of music interspersed with speeches was held in Convention Hall. The spirit of the meeting was of a militant character and wholly opposed to the spirit of Judge Fankin, the N. Y. socialist judge, who wanted the workers "to save justice, freedom and liberty" presumably for another war.

In the evening an enthusiastic celebration was held by the party in the Labor Lyceum. The Young Pioneers sang revolutionary songs and rendered several poems which were well received. The Young Pioneers intend to be a part of our celebrations hereafter.

Comrade Darcy, national secretary of the Young Workers' League, delivered a splendid attack on the imperialist designs and military preparations of American capitalism, and called upon the youth to present a solid phalanx of class conscious and militant opposition to this program.

Comrade Lifshitz, secretary of the Jewish Bureau, pointed out from recent actions of the government its class nature and the need for a workers' government which a labor party is the first stage.

After the speakers, refreshments and music was provided for by the Italian comrades who raised considerable funds for The DAILY WORKER and Il Lavoratore.

The best way to support the DAILY WORKER is to subscribe—and get others to subscribe.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE PLANS TO HOLD A PLENARY SESSION

To All Members of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Dear Comrades:

The national executive committee has already decided to hold a plenary session of national executive committee members, national executive committee candidates and district organizers. All of those concerned have received official notification already. This session will take place immediately after the party central executive committee plenum. The exact date is not decided upon yet but approximately it will be May 23.

This plenary session of the national executive committee will to a large extent take up the work which the last convention wrongly left undone, namely, the outlining of our youth activities. This has been facilitated by the recent resolution of the Young Communist International.

The national executive committee has already decided that membership committees be held in the principal cities previous to the national executive committee members' leaving, where discussion shall take place on our activities during the past period and what is necessary to improve it in the future.

Beginning with the week of May 10, the Youth Column of The DAILY WORKER will be open for all Young Workers (Communist) League members to discuss in a constructive manner the problems facing our League and how we can improve our activity. The principal subjects upon which we urge discussion are the following:

1. Organization activity—
 - a. Membership drive.
 - b. Co-ordination of activities.
 - c. A. B. C. of organization.
 - d. Financial stabilization of League.
2. Reorganization—
 - a. Establishing factory nuclei—completion of reorganization.
 - b. Reaching of youth in large shops and basic industries.
3. Economic Trade Union activity.
4. Anti-militarist activity.
5. Workers' Sport Movement.
6. Negro.
7. Pioneer League.
8. Agit-Prop.
9. Press—increasing circulation and bettering content.
10. Opponent.

All members should aim at condensing their contributions to the discussion so that the greatest possible number of members can present their opinions based on activity and experience. Let us make this a constructive and wholesome discussion of our activities.

Young Workers' League of America, National Executive Committee.

PLYMOUTH HIGH AUTHORITIES FEAR COMMUNISM AMONG STUDENTS

By EX-STUDENT.

About two months ago a news item appeared in The DAILY WORKER on Communism in the Plymouth High School. Lately an individual who apparently is a member of the American Legion came across this article. Being very much interested in promoting "Americanism" he brot this paper to the principal of the high school.

The next morning the students were ordered to hand in a list of all the newspapers that they read. The ingenious principal thought that the author of the article would be foolish enough to include The DAILY WORKER in the list.

During the evening session of the senior class the principle spoke on the matter and asked if any one had written the article in The DAILY WORKER. Since the writer of the article was not a member of the class of course there was no response. "The principal pointed out that it was no crime to write the article, but that there were untruths in the article. He said that the article told of a vote that was taken on Communism and that the students voted four to one for Communism. He maintained that no such vote was taken. The teacher of this class where the vote was taken, being afraid of her position also maintained that no voting was taken."

The next morning at the chapel exercises he again spoke on the subject but was careful not to mention any name of what he had done in the meantime to find out the author of the article.

It so happens that this article had been written by an ex-student who took to writing articles of this character. So small a correspondence submitted to The DAILY WORKER was the means of creating a big disturbance in the sleepy hamlet of Plymouth lying in the heart of capitalism.

Every possible means is used to suppress any thought of Communism wherever it may raise its head. Just imagine how hard they tried to trace the writer of the article. This indeed proves how the High Schools and all the other institutions of learning are at the service of capitalism in stifling every attempt of bringing the truth to the surface. Every student should read and understand Communism.

Militarists Find it Hard to Get the City Workers Into Camps

Industrial workers are much harder to enroll in the citizens' military training camps than follows from the rural areas. It is revealed in the annual propaganda to militarize the youth. Employers of Chicago are being circulated by agencies of the training camps as slogan who complain that "Chicago and the other large cities have always been below their quota, 'the excess in camp enrollment coming from the country districts.'" "Is there any boy you can persuade to go, and then persuade his employers to let him?" the militarists ask.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

That purpose was held by the trades council at Gorton, on February 9 and had an attendance of 50 delegates from 20 local trade union groups.

On the initiative of the league special youth conferences for those industries in which many young workers are engaged are being planned.

Germany.

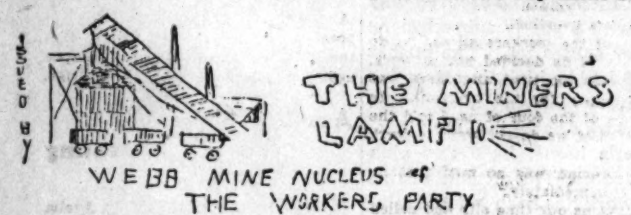
The Young Workers' delegation to Soviet Russia and numerous congresses were organized thruout Germany to listen to the report. Many hundreds of organizations were represented at the conferences representing hundreds of thousands of young workers. The Young Communist League is carrying on an active campaign among the students for the uncompensated expropriation of the ex-royalty. This activity has enabled the Young Communist League to make deep inroads into the ranks of the social-democratic youth.

China.

A report submitted for December 1925 shows that the Chinese Young Communist League is organized into 455 sections in 37 local organizations, taking in a membership of 5,311.

Great Britain.

The Young Communist League of Great Britain is intensively engaged in a campaign for the 100% organization of the youth into the trade unions. At the proposal of the league many local union councils as well as federations of trade councils of Lancashire and Cheshire have decided to take practical steps for the organization of the youth. The first conference for



WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MINE ACCIDENTS?

Every time there is an accident in a mine the boss puts the blame on us. Remember the terrible mine first strike of 1902. The bosses claim that we are careless. The bosses' newspapers spread this lie around and try to convince people that they are not to blame for accidents.

WE KNOW DIFFERENT. Look around our mine. The entries are all filled with rubbish, old timbers, stones etc. The rails are covered with coal dust, and every time the motor starts it scatters all along the way.

"The dirt is piled so high along side the rails, for the driver to pass and out cards. As a chance of falling under the wheels and perhaps his life."

"SOS CARE?"

The fire on December 28, "and found that the conditions—that conditions in

factory nuclei papers. We have at least ten in the automobile industry. The mining, machine shops, rubber, electric supplies and steel industries are among the others in which shop papers of the Workers (Communist) Party nuclei are now being published regularly. Cleveland publishes its shop bulletins with greater regularity than any other district. This bullet also leads in the number of shop bulletins published. Some of the bulletins are printed; others are mimeographed and some are multigraphed. The circulation of these papers varies from several hundred to as high as several thousand in one instance.

Workers Write and Run the Papers.

All the material is collected and written by the workers themselves. It is significant that these papers are almost solely gotten out in the big factories, in the basic industries, where many thousands are employed. In the main, the papers deal with the existing working conditions in the particular factory. Nearly all of the papers also introduce the more broad, deeper pol-

itine have aroused the workers to a greater consciousness of their interests as workers.

In every factory, the workers have speedily taken up these papers. These papers are a living force in the factory. This is shown by the role played by "The Spark Plug" in Cleveland in the strike of five hundred workers of the Fisher Body plant. "The Durant Hayes Hunt Radiator" was certainly the most powerful force making for the increase of wages and the establishment of the eight hour day in one of the department of the plant of the Durant Hayes Hunt of Elizabeth, New Jersey. It was primarily the agitation of this very live and excellent paper that brought about the strike of workers for these demands. It took the workers only three hours to force their will upon the bosses and to score a victory.

Bosses Bitter.

Because of the effectiveness of the shop papers and due to the response accorded these papers by the workers in the factories, the bosses have, in

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FLORIDA NEGRO MUST LIVE IN DIRTY SHACKS

Evils of Segregation Are Widespread

By a Worker Correspondent.

TAMAPA, Fla., May 10. — The property-owning class of Tampa has selected certain districts in which the Negro workers must live.

One of them is Lincoln Park, on the boundary line between Tampa and West Tampa. It is south of the Hillsborough River. It is low and swampy, a ditch encircling this section. No bridge is over it. There are neither sidewalks nor pavements. It is more like a temporary camp. The hovels are built cross-wise.

Housing Conditions.

In one case a lot 35 by 100 feet has ten hovels on it. The low calls for three feet of space between each hovel. Altogether Tampa has all modern improvements the colored sections of the city are without, such improvements as gas and water in the dwellings. This makes it necessary to have outside toilets very near them. Tampa's torrid summer heat makes the odor almost unbearable. The insects, thriving in these swamps, add to the discomfort.

These hovels are constructed of used lumber from torn down buildings. They are not painted.

Tampa, like other parts of Florida, has very heavy rainstorms. Yet these hovels are so constructed that the rain pours in from every direction.

It costs only \$400 all told to build one of these hovels of four rooms, each of which is seven by seven feet.

Another section reserved for Negro workers is near the business section of Tampa—one of the most up-to-date business districts in the southern states.

Boost Rents.

Here the rent is more than double that of the other section. One hovel in this section was rented for \$4.50 a week in June, 1925. But the landlord, like other Tampa real estate men, increased the rent. In December it was \$15 a week. He could not get more out of this tenant so he gave him orders to move.

The next tenant had to pay \$24 a week—which is a 600% raise within 8 months. To meet the landlord's demands of \$24 a week it is necessary for the tenant to take in three roomers for each room.

After a heavy downpour of rain the roomers threaten to move because their already inadequate supply of clothing is wet. The landlord refuses to do any repainting.

Forced to Pay for Lumber.

In another case, where used lumber was taken from an adjoining lot, the tenant was told to move. He pleaded piteously with the landlord because of the scarcity of shacks. The landlord then told him that he might remain if he paid \$25 for the lumber which the landlord said was stolen.

The tenant, too poor to pay, agreed to pay \$5 a week for the five weeks.

Working conditions of the Negro in Tampa form another interesting phase of the condition of the Negro workers of the south.

The Seaboard Airline railway, the most important railroad entering Tampa, pays its workers in checks. In order to get these checks cashed, Negro workers must spend 25% of their wages in stores cashing them. The profits on merchandise sold in the Negro sections amount to from 50 to 200%.

Railroads Mulets Injured Workers.

One of the Seaboard Airline checks for \$10 received by one of these merchants had written on the face of it:

"For full and final settlement of personal injuries to left knee, left leg, left side, shoulder and head."

When asked how long he was laid

up the Negro worker replied that he was incapacitated for eight days with no pay. This worker was one of a number unloading a flat car of lumber. A switch engine backed against it, throwing this worker to the ground. The cable on another car broke just as it was hauling up lumber. The lumber struck the worker, breaking his jaw in two places as well as his arm. He was laid up in an hospital for six weeks. The doctor told him he would not be able to work for six months.

The claims agent of the railroad sent for him, while he was in the hospital. He offered him \$25 as a final settlement. When the Negro worker refused to accept, the claims agent told him he would have him discharged from the hospital and thrown into the street. He was put out of the hospital.

The worker, of course, had neither money nor home.

When employees of the Seaboard Airline come to stores to do their shopping their foremen are with them. The foreman does the purchasing with their money, which he carries in his own pocket.

Owing to the fact that they have been refused opportunities to go to primary schools many of these workers cannot figure out the cost of two or three small articles. The foreman does this for them and returns to them, at the end of the week, what he considers is due them.

Sub-Division Head Exploits Negro.

A land-owner started development of a sub-division of swampy land far removed from the city. The Negro workers doing this work had to live there. After a week's work they would receive their pay. Invariably they returned to the city never to go back.

This held up rapid development of the sub-division. So in order to make them stay the landlord adopted on old but effective plan. He would send a worker to deliver a bottle of bootleg

whiskey to another camp. On the way a man with a sherris badge would threaten and arrest him.

Then the foreman would appear. The man with the badge would release the worker in return for \$200 paid by the foreman and the worker would return to the camp to work out that amount. Over him, of course, would hang the threat of jail if he ran away.

Child Labor.

Child labor is common in the South. Little Negro girls ten years of age do domestic work in homes of people from eight in the morning until eight at night, the weekly wage running from \$7 to \$10 a week without room or board.

Little Negro boys, of the same age, work as ice wagon helpers from 5:30 in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon every day in the week, including Sundays, for less than \$10 a week.

The Negro worker, however, is not the only person exploited in Tampa.

Workers' Conditions.

Street car operators of "one man cars," for example, get 47 cents an hour for a 12-hour day every day in the week. When an effort was made to organize them 15 men were summarily discharged.

The cigar industry, the most important single industry in Florida, is completely demoralized.

The average cigar maker makes \$18 a week despite the fact that the cost of living is much higher than in the larger northern cities. The cigar makers are very poorly organized.

Civic employees are no exception to the rule. City laborers received a cut in wages with a threat that if they did not speed up they would receive another cut of 15%.

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

BOOK ★ PRIZES

For Winning Worker Correspondence to Be Printed in the Issue of Friday, May 14th:

- 1—"Whither England?" by Leon Trotsky. A brilliant work that throws light on the great crisis going on now. Cloth bound.
- 2—"Awakening of China," by Jos. H. Dolsen. The latest publication on a great event.
- 3—"Bars and Shadows," by Ralph Chaplin. Beautiful poems written by the author while a class war prisoner in Leavenworth.

WIN A BOOK THIS WEEK!

South Bend Holds May Day Celebration

By a Worker Correspondent.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 5. — The workers of South Bend celebrated May Day with a demonstration that started Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and lasted until 10 o'clock at night.

Speakers in English, Hungarian and Lithuanian told of the significance of May Day. A dramatic sketch was presented by the Hungarian Workers' Educational Club.

J. E. Snyder, ably described the gallant fight of the 16,000 Passaic textile workers against the textile barons. He also brought out the need of the industrial workers co-operating with the farmers to fight their common exploiters.

As the celebration was going on in one room, in another workers were bringing in their lists with money they had collected for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. Many had spent May Day collecting relief funds for the strikers.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Twenty-Six Years Around a Barber Chair

By M. PERLIN, Worker Correspondent.

(Reprinted from the first Living Newspaper in the English language, Chicago)

John is thirty-eight, was born in Chicago, and a barber by trade. His father was also a barber. When John was ten years old his father used to stand him on a chair so that he could reach the customer and in his way he began his career of shaving faces. When he was fifteen years old he became a full fledged barber.

He worked in very high-toned places, such as the Morrison Hotel and the Drake Hotel. For twenty-six years he served the rich people, until two years ago, when he took very sick with tuberculosis.

He was in the Windfield sanitarium for one year and now he wanders from one barber shop to another—sick, homeless and penniless. He shows the barbers' license of two years ago and tells that he has worked in the largest barber shops in Chicago. The barbers, taking pity on him, give him a few cents for a meal or a bed.

This is John's reward for serving the millionaires of Chicago for twenty-six years.

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UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN INDIANAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce Hides Real Facts

By a Worker Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.—The Indianapolis chamber of commerce has organized a booster club. The chamber of commerce is getting alarmed over industrial conditions in the city. They are at their wits' end to know what to do to keep the residents from leaving and thus adding hundreds of empty houses to the thousands that are now empty.

This body has started a national campaign to advertise the city and bring people here. They seek to make a city having a population of a million.

Newspaper Publicity Bunk.

The out-of-town worker who reads this bunk no doubt thinks that there is a great boom and lots of work in this city. Any worker who thinks of coming here to secure work should investigate a little before changing his residence. This newspaper bunk is a lot of rot.

Indianapolis is in about the worst condition industrially of any city in the country of its class and has been this way for some time.

Real estate sharks and business men are trying to do everything possible to keep the people from a general stampede to other cities. One firm in the moving business moved the household goods of fourteen families to Cincinnati alone in one week.

Many Plants Idle.

Several large plants have been vacated and have been idle for many months. Among these are the Mid-West Engine Works plant, the National Motors company, Cole Motor Works and the Westinghouse plant. Many factories are only running part time.

The big Presto Light company has been running only three days a week. The Beamis Bag company has been working four days a week four hours a day. This corporation has 18 factories in other cities. It employs 10,000 workers in Indiana where the jobs come from to make the bags.

Lay-Off Workers.

The Kinman Packing company discharged 300 workers and cut the wages of those remaining about 30 per cent. It is said the Weldley Motor Works will go out of business. The Stevenson Gear company recently quit business. Another large factory is preparing to leave the city.

Dozens of empty houses stand around every factory. Sometimes a dozen in a block.

Wages Low.

These are but a few reasons why wage workers should stay away from Indianapolis. Unskilled workers get as low as 20 cents an hour. Many restaurants only pay \$10 a week for a 12-hour day. Some restaurants only pay \$5 or \$6 a week for dishwashers.

Wages are low but the cost of living is just as high as it is anywhere else. Many workers who have been out of work for many months have become desperate. Some have committed suicide. Suicide cases are very frequent.

Despite these facts the newspapers continue to shout to the workers that things are fine and that they are getting better and better all the time. The inference is that a boom is just ahead. The reader here doesn't notice any signs of a boom and many are getting hungry waiting for it to come.

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight!

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

A WHITE BECOMES A RED IN THE "GOLDEN LAND"

By KATE WOLODARSKY,

(Worker Correspondent)

(Reprinted from the first Living Newspaper in the English language, Chicago.)

About twenty out of a few hundred inspectors employed in Mandel Brothers' department store are stationed in the packing room in the living tomb. That place is a living tomb, the superintendent insists that the third subway is the best spot in the "house."

An odor of underground dampness and a deafening noise of machinery strikes one the moment he gets down there.

"Hell" in Mandel Bros.

The working crew consists of foreign-born Americans who are being discriminated against by the bosses and the privileged few who rule over the co-workers. The following little story will complete the picture of Mandel's packing room.

When the supervisor assigns an inspector of one of the upper floors to the packing room the rest of the employees sympathetically say: "Poor girl, she is being sent to the 'Hell'."

On one of my frequent visits to the "hell" I met a young woman who recently came from Russia to escape the Bolsheviks. This woman had

travelled thru many countries till she reached the "Golden One," the United States of America. Here six months, she could hardly make herself understood in the English language.

When I met her she was excitedly telling something to the boys and girls who worked near her. They did not understand one word of what she had said and her excited outburst brot forth smiles which they exchanged with each other. I could not remain indifferent to the woman's trouble and asked her in her own language what had happened.

A torrent of words flowed from the woman's mouth. She forgot that the boss was standing near, she forgot about the danger of losing her job, the words were choking her and she poured them out.

Belonged to Russia Bourgeoisie.

The woman was a dentist by profession. Raised in a well-to-do family, she had the opportunity to take up cultural studies in addition to her profession. She liked languages best and thanks to that there was no environment in which she did not feel at home.

Needless to say she had never experienced physical labor, nor subordination. She always lived far from

the working class districts and the summer months she spent in the thick woods of South Western Ukraine.

In the "Golden" country she works in a living tomb for a starvation wage, standing all day long on her feet. She forgot the color of the sky and the shine of the sun, and in addition to all that, that ignorance of a supervisor keeps abusing her. He scolds her for the most trivial things and is so rude in his manner, she would not have talked that way to the maid in her father's home, she said.

Learns from Experience.

"Now," she cried, "I understand what it means to be a proletarian and what is meant by exploitation. I'm ready to crush those exploiters. There is not any evil thing I would not inflict upon the bosses. Now I'm not only a socialist, I'm even a Bolshevik."

"Yes," I told, "You are not the only one who has lead the life of a parasite in your native country and in the 'golden land' came to the understanding of what is 'right.' What the Bolsheviks could not do by agitation, American capitalism will accomplish by exploitation."

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Buffalo Barbers Win Demands in Many Shops After a Short Strike

By a Worker Correspondent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10.—The strike of the journeymen barbers has already been won in a majority of shops. The rest of the shops will probably sign the new agreement demanded by the barbers after the meeting of the Master Barbers' Association.

The men had been receiving considerably less than their new demand of \$30 a week and half the profits over \$40. In spite of this, their demands were granted after only a few days of the strike. The remaining twenty-five barbers who are still out will return to their shops victorious after the Master Barbers' meeting, it is deduced.

The boss barbers have been threatening to raise the price of hair-cuts from fifty cents to sixty-five cents in order to make the public bear the burden of the increase in wages. This move would be entirely on the initiative of the bosses. The journeymen have suggested no increase in prices.

Carnegie Steel Works Fires Four for Refusal to Work Overtime

By a Worker Correspondent.

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 10.—Last Thursday I went to the Carnegie Steel company's employment office near Braddock, to get a laborer's job. After waiting three hours in the office, they told me to start to work the next day at 7 a. m. at 50 cents an hour. My work was in the foundry where heat, dirt, dust and smoke was dense. On Saturday afternoon 3 p. m., when we were thru work and ready to go home, the foreman told us to work eight hours overtime.

Some of the workers agreed to do so. Four of us decided not to work, as we were too tired and there was no extra pay for the overtime. In the name of the four of us, I told the foreman that we do not want to work overtime.

The foreman was so mad that he fired us immediately.

He gave us our time slip and called four company cops, who threw us into the street.

May Organize Silk Workers.

HAZLETON, Pa.—(EP)—The United Mine Workers Union and the United Textile Workers may soon be co-operating in a campaign to organize the silk workers in the small towns of this anthracite district. Most of the local silk workers are the women relatives of union mine workers.

Avella Miners Hold May Day Meeting

By a Worker Correspondent.

AVELLA, Pa., May 10.—In Avella approximately 1,100 miners are out of work. 400 are working two days a week. Avella is a small mining town with no other industries. The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League held a meeting at which several hundred miners attended. There was great enthusiasm at the May Day meeting. Comrade Papenau a member of the national executive committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League spoke at length on the British strike.

MOSCOW?—NOT ME!

Being a stenographic report of a great (?) Madison Street debate between Pike and Ike (who cares if they look alike?). Photographs stolen from Bill Gropper.

PIKE: "Didja hear about it Ike?"

IKE: "Yeh—I know it. The Reds are at it again."

PIKE: "At it—man, they're sendin' people to Rooshia as a prize. Can ya beat it?"

IKE: "Yeh—and the government was foolish enough a couple years ago to send them there fr nothin'."

PIKE: "And they're givin' away a book of cartoons with every year's sub to their paper!"

IKE: "I know it—and the fool things poke fun at our government."

PIKE: "Sure and they're also givin' away a fancy bust. I'm fr givin' all a bust alright—right in the eye! That's me Ike—always fr the government."

IKE: "That's me too. . . Say, loan me two-bits for coffee and sinkers will ya?"

PIKE: "Can't—I'm broke."

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One Brigand to Another

Edward B. McLean, publisher of the *Washington Post* and one of the notorious figures in the teapot dome and department of justice swindles of 1924, assures the British ruling class that he is with them in their fight against labor.

In an editorial entitled "We're With You, England," this specimen declares that if the British strike develops into a civil war against the Baldwin government the United States must go to the assistance of that government. Says this wretched lackey of the Ohio gang of political corruptionists and personal friend of the late Harding:

"At all cost the general strike must be broken. It is an assault upon the throne, the government, and the people of Great Britain. If it wins there will be a Communist dictatorship in England."

McLean and his pen prostitutes speak for themselves, but not for the working class of the United States.

Certainly intelligent workers of this country are not going to engage in a war against the workers of Britain in order to defend the throne upon which sits that unspeakable embodiment of nameless diseases known as King George; nor will they defend the tory strikebreaker, Baldwin, or any of his infamous crew.

In case of a revolution in Britain the Communists of the United States will use every means at hand to prevent the American ruling class coming to the aid of the British government and we will not be alone in such a struggle. The overwhelming majority of labor will be with us on this proposition.

If McLean and his chief intellectual scavenger, Mr. George Harvey, formerly ambassador to Great Britain for the Ohio gang of thieves and grafters, want to defend the throne and king of England in hand to hand fighting with the British workers we have no objection to their going and would not do anything to deter them. In fact we would encourage it because we know that one good dock worker would wipe out the whole editorial staff of the *Washington Post* the moment they stepped off the gang plank in England.

The important lesson to be derived from McLean's declaration of solidarity with the British ruling class is that the capitalists of the two countries will endeavor to unite against the workers when they are threatened. The workers can learn lessons from their masters' display of solidarity and follow suit.

Free Speech in Pittsburgh

The release by Judge Ford of the Pittsburgh common pleas court of J. Louis Engdahl and Abram Jakira after their arrest by the police on May Day is a victory for free speech in that domain of the steel trust.

For many years the police of that region have exercised a despotic rule, have prohibited and broken up public meetings without any pretext of law to back them up. In Pittsburgh the police have demanded that permits to hold hall meetings be secured from them. In case they decline such permits the meetings are not held. This autocratic system was challenged on May Day by Engdahl and Jakira.

In common pleas court they endeavored to establish the fact that the police have no right to demand permits, but the steel trust judge evaded that issue and, without venturing an opinion on the right of the police to demand permits, dismissed the cases.

The fact that the cases were thrown out of court, that the arrests made by the police were dismissed, is a victory for the Communists in Pittsburgh.

For a long time speakers have been harassed by the police of that region, arrested, thrown into jail and held long enough to prevent the holding of advertised meetings, then fined a small amount, which they usually paid rather than go to further expense of fighting the case.

This time the fine was not paid and the case was fought, with the result that the police were defeated.

The fight for free speech must be carried on until it is definitely established in the Pittsburgh region.

Defense Day Disappears

After two attempts to establish the custom of observing one day in the year as "defense day"—a day on which to parade the military might of the nation and induce the population to support the militaristic schemes of Wall Street's imperialism, the Coolidge government at Washington has surrendered. There will be no defense day this year unless it is especially authorized by act of congress.

The open contempt in which this celebration is held by intelligent workers and the general ridicule heaped upon it by the public in general is responsible for the war department and the administration deciding to scrap the thing. The first "defense day" was held in September, 1924, and was openly opposed in a number of states. Few participated in the affair. Last year it was held July 4, but was such a fiasco everywhere that its sponsors decided that they had better abolish the thing because it only displays their weakness and inability to obtain a following except among the most ignorant and depraved dolts.

The more enlightened workers realize that they have nothing of their own to defend and that to defend the interests of a capitalist government is only to strengthen the hands of their mortal enemy, the capitalist class.

While the world watches the titanic struggle in Britain, the workers of the United States should not forget that on a smaller scale the same ferocious despotism tries to crush the heroic Pacific strikers.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for The DAILY WORKER.

How Standard Oil Dominates Sugar Creek

By E. HUGO OEHLER.

FIVE miles east of Kansas City, half way to Independence, Missouri, on the main road, not far from the Missouri river, in Sugar Creek, Missouri, Altho the street cars and interurban cars in and around Kansas City are plentiful, this little city is isolated. One is compelled to walk. If he is fortunate enough to own an auto—he can ride. The main street is paved. The side streets are most always muddy. Picket fences stand between the streets and the small shacks of the workers. To the north of the town looms large smokestacks pouring their smoke skyward—the silent impressive monuments of the autocrat that rules.

That is the first impression. When one looks closer he sees more defects. No lighted streets, sewers in a few places just being laid, repairs needed badly, not even wooden sidewalks. Climbing a hill near the town you see over two dozen large cement smokestacks, many tanks, many unfinished structures—all denoting a busy industrial life.

Standard Oil Only Industry.
The only industry in Sugar Creek is that of the Standard Oil (Indiana). The refinery has a pipeline direct from the Oklahoma oil fields bringing in the bulk supply of oil that keep 1100 workers busy.

On the main street are a few necessary stores: grocer, drug store, barber, hardware, etc., that serve the workers and their families, 4,000 in all. The lives of these workers and their families are ruled by the Standard Oil company. Do their bidding or leave the city and find another boss.

Use Company Union to Hit Workers.
In the post-war period a company union was formed, divided into crafts and modeled to suit the taste of Standard Oil. In 1919 when prices were going up and wages down, the still cleaners struck and the other crafts stayed on the job. They lost. In the latter part of the same year the brickmasons went out on strike and again the other crafts worked on and laborers making 52c an hour took their

places. Again they lost, and again many went back to work under the old conditions. This was the end of the company union, because many refused to pay dues and others had nothing to do with it. It served its purpose, so the company was also willing to let it die. Today only the brickmakers hold a charter.

The company ruled inside the plant. It was not satisfied to rule the shop alone. It decided that the city should be incorporated, have sewers, lighted streets, mayor, police and everything. They launched a campaign. The company pledged that if the city were established they would pay thousands of dollars in taxes to the city against the few that would have to be paid by individual workers. The workers fell for it. The workers obeyed of work as they had at work. Standard Oil won. The city has "everything," including a nice new police station.

Superintendent is Mayor.
The city election, put in office as mayor the assistant superintendent of the Standard Oil plants. He was boss inside the plant, he became boss outside the plant.

The city has a boosters' club for the merchants, a company ball team for the boys and bootleg parlors run wide open. Rackets, are sometimes staged as it is "necessary" for the "interests of law and order." On these occasions the foreign-born minority of the population are subject to discomfort.

Of the 1100 employed at the refinery about 200 are foreigners—mostly Slovaks.

Workers Must Fight Standard Oil.

The Standard Oil is the unquestioned boss in the plants and is the ruler of the city. Their control of workers during work hours and after work hours keeps the workers in a continual state of fear. In the past the ku klux klan was active in the interest of Standard Oil, but they have died. As long as the workers live here they belong to the Standard Oil. There is no escape by leaving. The workers of Sugar Creek must fight and win at Sugar Creek.

The White Terror in China

Chinese Leaders of the Workers and Peasants Murdered by Order of the Imperialists.

UNDER the protection of the consular jurisdiction and thru their policy of machine guns and cannons, the imperialists have slaughtered thousands of Chinese themselves. Since the Chinese population has no longer calmly submitted to every blow but has energetically resisted the imperialist oppressors, the imperialists have ordered their Chinese lackeys, the military rulers, simply to shoot down all the leaders of the movement directed against themselves, these being chiefly the leaders of the workers and peasants.

TWO cases of special interests, in which it is easy to recognize the activity of the English and Americans in the background, happened in December 1925 and January 1926. The president of the Shanghai Trade Union Congress, Liu Hsu—the trade union council has led the fight in Shanghai since May 30th 1925—was suddenly arrested by the British Police in the International quarter of Shanghai in November and handed over to the Chinese military ruler of Shanghai—a partisan of Sun Chuan Fang, the ruler of the Lower Yangtze district. On the very day on which Sun Chuan Fang came to Shanghai and the International municipality gave a banquet in his honor, Liu Hsu was shot without a verdict. Days elapsed before the Chinese press knew of this murder; it was not until the British Shanghai papers announced the news with joy, that it heard about it.

IN another case, last November, a leader of the peasants, called Ju Sui Ping, who tried to organize the peasants population of Wuchi in the Kiang Yuen district into a tenants' union, was arrested by the local district official. An American paper, the China Press reported on December 12, from Wuchi as follows:

"Communism has already penetrated deeply into the interior of China. A short time ago a Chinese who had studied abroad, propagated amongst the peasants of the villages north of Wuchi the doctrine that the land actually belongs to the tenants and that they need pay no ground-rent. He organized a tenants' union, which has now as many as 1,500 members. The chief aim of the union is to make the land and crops the property of the tenants. The propagandist whose name is Ju, was discovered by the landowners and thrown into prison."

ON the same day, The North China Daily News, a British newspaper in Shanghai published a report on the peasant movement in Kiang Su:

"A fortnight ago a peasant conference, which was attended by a thousand peasants, took place twenty miles from Wuchi. A gentleman of the name of Ju explained to them that they need not pay any ground-rent. At present they have to pay 1 cwt. of rice for every mou of land. The administrative officials got wind of the meeting. The peasants were reprimanded and their leader Ju arrested. Even the leader has been arrested and the peasants reprimanded, the

idea has sunk in, and the peasants continue to consider it; it has taken root not only in Wuchi but in two other districts."

JU SUI PING wished to organize the union to protect the interests of the tenants; the imperialist press is agitating against it. This agitation led Sun Chuan Fang to order the execution of Ju Sui Ping, and he was beheaded on January 17th. Again the imperialist press knew of the execution sooner than the Chinese.

Under what pretext did the Chinese military rulers have the leaders murdered? Two of the laws in China are: "The law against robbers, and the law of protection by the police." Both laws were enacted in 1914 by Yuan Shi Kai who wished to become emperor, with the idea of using them against the revolutionary leaders of the Kuomintang. Hundreds of revolutionaries were simply murdered as robbers without any sentence. Today the law is put into execution not only against the revolutionary leaders of the Kuomintang, but against Communists and all leaders of the workers and peasants and of the freedom movement.

THUS, in 1925, Wu Pei Fu had two strike leaders shot in Hankow by order of the English on the strength of this law; the military leader Chen Shui Ming, also by order of the English, had a hundred peasant leaders shot last year. A miners' leader in Ping Slang and a leader of the textile workers in Tsinchow, were executed last year by order of the Japanese. On the strength of the same laws, even in Shanghai, daily murders take place of persons who, under the pressure of the terrible famine, and the great distress in China, yield to the temptation to steal.

Both laws were originally put into force for a definite period; in 1918 they were indefinitely prolonged by agreement with the foreign powers, which means that the atrocious white terror will continue to rage against the Chinese people for an indefinite period. The laws against robbery and for police protection have not even been mentioned at the conference on extra-territoriality which is now taking place and which is chiefly concerned in improving the laws.

IT is well-known that the revolutionaries in present-day China are still, to a large extent members of the intellectual circles; thus, one of the victims in 1925 was a lawyer, the leader executed in Tientsin was a student who had studied in France, the miners' leader of Ping Slang was a head-teacher, Liu Hsu a student at Shanghai University, the peasant leader Ju Sui Ping a professor at Shanghai University, etc. Their murder has caused great excitement amongst the intellectuals in China. The students, professors and authors are therefore planning to organize a campaign on a large scale against the dreadful terror of the Chinese military rulers and the imperialists.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

DRYS BECOME ALL WET



By William Gropper.

The straw vote of the newspapers showing the trend to the wets has forced the drys to become very damp.

Russia Redeems Street Waifs

(Moscow Correspondence)
By WILLIAM F. KRUSE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

ONE of the many evil heritages taken over from czarist Russia's past is that of the vast army of street waifs and strays, picking up some sort of living by begging or general knavery, and constituting a sort of sixth estate that numbered many thousands. The period of famine and civil war naturally swelled the number of youngsters who had neither families nor homes to go to, and the Soviet government has had no easy time in grappling with this problem. A capitalist government would make short shrift of these young victims of an evil past, the police would be mobilized for a round-up of "vagrants," prison sentences would follow "for having no visible means of support," and under forced contract prison labor the unfortunate misfits would be held up, one after another, in either wage slavery or peonage, depending upon whether the community was industrial or agricultural in basis.

"Friends of the Children."
NOT so in the Soviet Union. It was clearly recognized that this was a social, not a police problem, and that the remedy, if any could be found, would have to be educational rather than punitive. So the schools set out to conquer this problem, aided energetically by a voluntary mass organization, "Friends of the Children," number many thousands of earnest workers who were interested in this problem. Branches of this society were established in most of the enterprises in the towns, and by personal contact slowly and patiently built up, one after another, the wild young vagabonds was reclaimed for useful participation in the rising new world of labor.

Wherever possible the youngsters were found work as apprentices, and where they had any relatives, however distant, who were willing to take them in this was arranged, otherwise free voluntary lodgings, under a wide degree of self-administration, were provided. In view of their past free roaming existence there was neither a room nor desire for coercion to send them home immediately defeated the very purpose of this extremely delicate work. Instead, by gradually increasing responsibilities, both individual and collective, the hands of these former half-wild waifs were transformed into the most active and useful type of industrial worker.

A Moscow School Workshop.
IN a school workshop in which 45 of these youngsters were being taught the trade of shoe-making. It had originally been organized by the gubernia government's children's commission, but in order to remove from it the last vestige of punitive character it is now being administered as an organ of MONG, the Moscow department of public schools.

These boys actually work as shoe-making artisans, they make real shoes—no "vocational guidance" of the dilatory sort practiced in the American public schools. And the shoes are used, some go into the regular distribution channels, others to the many children's homes and schools. Nor do they do any clean-up drudgery, they make shoes, other workers tidy up.

Boys between 14 and 16 work four hours a day, between 16 and 18 six hours, between 18 and 20 the regular eight hours. Their wages amount to 18 roubles per month, of which 5

roubles is a special subsidy from the Moscow public schools, the rest coming out of the turn-over, which in six months came to 13,000 roubles. The gubernia government also furnishes a subsidy of 500 roubles per month—this is necessary if it is explained because material is spoiled occasionally in learning, in which cases no punishment attaches to the "unlucky apprentice."

BOYS who do their work diligently and well for six months are graduated, as "free" workers, continuing at the school as heretofore but no longer in the capacity of public school wards. Immediately after this graduation their wages are still the same, since the first category, according to which they are paid, is identical with the old school allowance. But they advance rapidly according to ability after this and soon reach the fourth category with its pay of 36 roubles. This goes very much further in Russia than in capitalist countries; of course, in view of their many additional privileges.

In a public restaurant nearby they buy their own meals, at reduced rates. When they start work they receive an outfit of clothing free. They are all attached to a general workers' club nearby, and the workshop school subscribes to several daily and periodical papers for them, including the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" (Y. C. L. daily). Of the 45 student workers, 23 are already members of the Shoemakers' Trade Union, on entering the first "free worker" stage they enter the union automatically, but some have been permitted to join even sooner.

thus establishing a more intimate contact with their fellow craftsmen.

Three days a week there is school period, during working hours, in which deficiencies in general schooling are made up. The usual school subjects are thus made accessible to these boys. In all there are five teachers in the whole establishment, each of them paid as a "shoemaker instructor," 32 roubles per month, a wage equal to that paid a typist in an office.

Vacation With Pay.
THE boys get two weeks vacation with pay, previous to the vacation period each is given a thorough medical examination on the basis of which this regular allowance is extended whenever found necessary—which in these cases is quite often. Thus eight of the boys were sent to special health resorts on the Volga, while many receive, free, special food at the children's restaurants established in the fight against tuberculosis and anemia.

Far Superior to Other Nations.
THE advent of a group of visitors to the boys' school workshop is fully as much of an event to the youngsters as it is to the adults visitors. They show their work very proudly, for it really is good, and expressed their gladness at the interest of fellow-workers in their progress. A shoe-shop in a "Home for Delinquents" in a capitalist country is a fearsome jail-like place. The utter difference here furnishes yet another practical illustration of the great gulf between capitalist and socialist approach to social problems, as well as industrial and social relations in general.

RECORD-BREAKING PRODUCTION DESPITE FACTORIES RUNNING 18% BELOW THEIR CAPACITY

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
With record-breaking industrial production in March the United States still fell 18 per cent short of using its factories to capacity. Employment started the downward path with a drop of 5.10 per cent from February. Employment was still 1 1/2 per cent ahead of March, 1926, but 8 per cent under March, 1925 and 20 per cent under March, 1924.

Average weekly factory wage in March were \$27.21, about 1 per cent over March 1925. This means a gain of 7.4 per cent since March, 1923. Average wages are still 7 per cent under March, 1924 while the total paid to factory workers in wages has been cut more than 25 per cent in six years.

The following table shows for important industries the per cent of full-time capacity operated in March, 1926, and the per cent of employment in that month to the average for 1923:

March, 1926 Pct. of Pct. of
Ind. Operation Cap. 1923 Em.

Automobile 83 118

Auto tire 59 112

Baking 88 100

Chemical 86 106
Cotton 88 87
Electrical 88 99
Foundries, mach. shops 77 88
Hosiery, knit goods 81 108
Lumber products 84 90
Meat packing 76 79
Men's clothing 82 87
Paper and pulp 94 96
Rail car shops 84 83
Boot and shoe 80 91
Silk 85 194
Iron and steel 87 100
Stone, clay, glass 76 96
Wool 82 78

Except for the paper industry no one of these major arms of the country's productive plant is operating 90% of capacity. The automobile tire industry could produce 45% more tires. Bakeries and cotton mills could produce about 14% more than at present. Existing foundries and machine shops could produce 30% more if operated to capacity and the meat industry 31 1/4% more. Without additional investment factories could turn out 25% more shoes and 22% more electrical supplies and apparatus.

Spread British Strike News!

The DAILY WORKER, with its authentic stories on the British strike, is being grabbed up by workers all over the country. Now is the time to reach your fellow workers in the shops, in the unions, and elsewhere with The DAILY WORKER.

District Executive Committee 8 calls on all nuclei and comrades in the Chicago district immediately to order bundles of the DAILY WORKER. Take advantage of each day. Order now.